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Kennington, Sept. 27.

THE following Address of the People call'd Quakers, in Long Island, and near Connecticut Colony, was presented to Her Majesty by the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sunderland, one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

May it please the QUEEN,

WE the dutiful and loyal Subjects of the Queen, called Quakers, inhabiting in Long Island and Places adjacent, and near Connecticut Colony, think our selves happy that we are under the benign Influences of Her Grace, Favour, and Protection; who is pleased not to despise nor neglect the meanest of Her Subjects: A great Instance of which we have in the Relief we enjoy by the repealing that cruel Law made in Connecticut Colony, levelled against us, &c. by which divers of our Friends have suffered: For which Bounty we find our selves obliged in Gratitude to make our humble and sincere Acknowledgments; beseeching Almighty God infinitely to reward such Acts of Mercy in this World, and that which is to come.

Signed by several of the said People, in behalf of the rest, the 25th Day of the Third Month, 1707.

Which Address Her Majesty received very graciously.

Venice, Sept. 16. N.S. Letters from Rome say, the Pope hath thought fit to seize all the Furniture and Movables in the Palace of Prince Taxis, and to take down the Arms of King Charles, which were over the Gate of it. They had received Advices there, That the late Monitories and Excommunications pronounced from the Vatican are wholly neglected; and that notwithstanding those Edicts, the Imperialists continue to demand Contributions in the Parmesan. They add, That Pescara hath at last capitulated. When the Pope held the usual Chapel at the *Madona del Popolo* on the 8th Instant, the Venetian Ambassador was not invited to that Ceremony; upon which he hath sent an Express to the Republick. His Holiness hath excommunicated the Attorney General of Naples, for entering upon the Lands and Revenues of the Cardinal Giudici. A Commissary of the Duke of Savoy is under the same Sentence, for raising Contributions from the Clergy. Letters from Naples of the 30th past say, That the Count Lanfranco, who was lately arrived from Barcelona, had brought a Patent for Count Thaun, wherein he is appointed Captain General and Commander in Chief in all Military Affairs, independent of the Viceroy. As soon as the Count received that ample Commission, he went Post to Gaeta, where his Presence hath very much quicken'd the Beliegers. Twelve Gallies of the Duke of Turis were arrived from Leghorn with Provisions for the Garrison: But the Germans, by placing many arm'd Burks in the Road, have taken care to prevent any such Relief for the future. His Excellency the Earl of Manchester, the British Ambassador to this State, will make his publick Entry on Wednesday next.

Neufchatel, Sept. 23. N.S. The several Competitors having produc'd their Titles, they will very suddenly enter upon their Pleadings. The French Pretenders endeavour to have the Question put first upon the King of Prussia's Right, that they may all join to exclude him: But, it is thought, his Minister, in conjunction with the British Envoy, will prevail with the Judges to pronounce but one Sentence, after having heard all the Parties; in which Case, every one being for himself, they cannot unite their Interest against his Prussian Majesty. His Party is so much the strongest, that if his Minister carries this Point, it is not doubted but they will obtain the Sovereignty, provided all things remain in the same Posture as they stand at present.

From the Imperial Camp at Eslingen, September 25. This Evening the Prince of Lobcowitz came Post hither, to make a Report to his Electoral Highness of the Advantage which Count Merci had obtained over a Body of the Enemy's Horse, which the Marshal de Villars had detached for Brisgau, under the Command of Monsieur de Vivans. That Body was made up of 7 Regiments, and consisted of above 2000 Men. Monsieur de Merci, who was sent on this Expedition by the Elector upon his first Arrival at the Army, had with him about 1500 Horse, including those with which he marched from the Camp, and a Reinforcement of 400 Horse which he received from the Duke of Wirtemberg, who met him in his March from the Black Forest. The Action happened near Ortemberg, where Monsieur de Merci attacked the French yesterday Morning soon after break of Day, the Enemy not having discovered us, by reason of a great Fog, which favoured our Approach. They had very little time to form themselves; but made a brave Defence, having rallied and returned to the Charge 3 several times before they were entirely broken. At length the Rout was general, and the Enemy quitted their Horses, and fled among the Vineyards. We killed 800 Men upon the Place, among whom were two Colonels, took 100 Prisoners, who are most of them Officers, and brought off 1200 Horses, with the Loss only of 100 Men on our side. The Prince Lobowitz saw 3 Standards and 3 Pair of Kettle-Drums which were left by the Enemy; but did not stay till a particular Account was taken of their whole Loss. There were among the French Troops 300 Bavarians, that had been detached out of Flanders, who, according to the Prisoners Report, were entirely cut off. Monsieur Merci had very seasonably received from the Commander of Fribourg 100 Grenadiers, who did great Service, and were all the Foot that were engaged in this Action. All our Advices agree, That this Detachment, which was to have been joined